

# The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



*Behavioral Health Division*

## Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Sullivan County

LCC Name: Sullivan County Local Coordinating Council

LCC Contact: Rachel Reed and Heather Ervin

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City: Shelburn IN 47879

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County Commissioners: Robert Davis, Ray McCammon, John Waterman

Address: 100 Courthouse Square

City: Sullivan

Zip Code: 47882

## **Vision Statement**

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement? It is the vision of the coalition to strive to create an environment that promotes all citizens with a strong focus on youth and families. Sullivan County Partners for a Drug-Free Sullivan County works to achieve this mission by providing information to the community, enhancing skills, providing support, changing consequences, educating, and informing about modifying or changing policies.

## **Mission Statement**

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement? The mission of the Sullivan County LCC is to reduce the incidence of substance abuse in Sullivan County through youth prevention and education, treatment, and coordination with other agencies. It is the vision of the coalition to strive to create an environment that promotes all citizens with a strong focus on youth and families.

<b>Membership List</b>					
<b>#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Category</b>
1	<b>Christina Hall</b>	<b>Child/Adolescent Supervision Center</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Treatment/Prevention</b>
2	<b>Matthew Price</b>	<b>Shelburn Police Department</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Law Enforcement/Business</b>
3	<b>Rachel Reed</b>	<b>MHAWCI/GSM Creative Consulting</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Prevention</b>
4	<b>Heather Ervin</b>	<b>MHAWCI/DFC</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Prevention</b>
5	<b>Mathew Hayes</b>	<b>Hamilton Center</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Prevention/Intervention</b>
6	<b>Elanna Lutrell</b>	<b>City of Sullivan</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>City Government/Law Enforcement</b>
7	<b>Krista Wells</b>	<b>Southwest School Corporation</b>		<b>F</b>	<b>Prevention/Parent</b>
8	<b>Matthew Swift</b>	<b>United Way of the Wabash Valley</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Prevention/Intervention/Civic Organization</b>
9	<b>Cheryl Casselman</b>	<b>Purdue Extension</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Prevention</b>
10	<b>Katie Marchino</b>	<b>Soil and Water Conservation Management</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Prevention</b>
11	<b>Jason Bobbit</b>	<b>Sullivan County Sheriff's Department</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Law Enforcement</b>
12	<b>Josh Carry</b>	<b>Sullivan County Sheriff's Department</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Law Enforcement</b>
13	<b>Justin Copeland</b>	<b>Sullivan County Sheriff's Department</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Law Enforcement</b>
14	<b>Amber Young</b>	<b>Northeast School Corporation</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Prevention/Schools</b>
15	<b>Lindsay Cary</b>	<b>Sullivan County Health Department</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Prevention/Healthcare/School</b>
16	<b>Erin Ledune</b>	<b>Sullivan County Community Hospital</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Intervention</b>

1 7	<b>Lindsay Hunter</b>	<b>Harsha</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Intervention</b>
1 8	<b>Lacey Bond</b>	<b>Freedom Connection Recovery Center</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Intervention</b>
1 9	<b>Michael Rentfro</b>	<b>NextSteps/Recover y Café</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Intervention</b>
2 0	<b>Maci Hiser</b>	<b>FSSA</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Prevention/Intervention/Governme nt Agency</b>

### LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:  
 Tuesday, February 7, 2023, 12 noon, at Purdue Extension Office  
 Tuesday, March 7, 2023, 12 noon, at the Purdue Extension Office  
 Tuesday, April 4, 2023, 12 noon, at the Purdue Extension Office  
 Tuesday, May 2, 2023 12 Noon at the Purdue Extension Office  
 Tuesday, June 6, 2023 12 Noon at the Purdue Extension Office  
 Tuesday, August 1, 2023 12 Noon at the Purdue Extension Office  
 Tuesday, September 5, 2023 12 Noon at the Purdue Extension Office  
 Tuesday, October 3, 2023, 12 Noon at the Purdue Extension Office  
 Tuesday, November 7, 2023 12 Noon at the Purdue Extension Office  
 Tuesday, December 5, 2023 12 Noon at the Purdue Extension Office

We do not meet in January or July.

## II. Community Needs Assessment

*The first step in developing an effective substance use and misuse reduction plan is to assess your community. A community assessment tells you about your community's readiness to implement prevention, treatment, and justice-related programs to address substance use and misuse. An assessment also provides an overview of the risk and protective factors present in the community, helping your coalition plan more effectively.*

### Community Profile

County Name:  
Sullivan

County Population:

20,774
<p>Schools in the community:  Dugger Union Community Schools  Southwest School Corporation  Northeast School Corporation  RCA Charter School  Master's Class</p>
<p>Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.):  Sullivan County Community Hospital  Sullivan Family Practice  Lakeside Medical  Quickcare FPA  Health Connections</p>
<p>Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.):  Hamilton Center  Christina Hall Counseling Services  Murphy Urban Associates  Amanda Hargreave Counseling</p>
<p>Service agencies/organizations:  Chances and Services for Youth  United Way  Head Start/First Steps  PACE  Mental Health America West Central Indiana</p>
<p>Local media outlets that reach the community:  Sullivan Daily Times  WTHI-TV  WNDI  WTWO-TV</p>
<p>What are the substances that are most problematic in your community?  Methamphetamines  Alcohol  Tobacco/Nicotine/Vaping  Marijuana/THC/Vaping/Dabs  Delta products  Prescription drugs- narcotics and opioid abuse</p>
<p>List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community:  Hamilton Center- including the Matrix program, counseling services and IOP.  Private counseling services  Sullivan County Community Hospital Behavioral Health/MAT  Recovery Café/Next Steps  Freedom Connection Recovery Center</p>

MAT services at WINN and Regional Hospital  
 AA and NA meetings  
 Alanon  
 Ruth House Residential Treatment Program for Women  
 Probation  
 First offense education services.  
 Turning Leaf

## Community Risk and Protective Factors

*Use the list of risk and protective factors to identify those present in your community. Identify the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that exist in your community related to each. The lists are not all-inclusive, and others may apply.*

**Risk Factors Examples:** trauma and toxic stressors; poverty violence; neighborhood characteristics; low neighborhood attachment; community disorganization; community norms and laws favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime; availability of alcohol and other drugs; weak family relationships; family substance use; peer substance use; mental health problems; families moving frequently from home to home; limited prevention and recovery resources.

**Protective Factors Examples:** strong family relationships; neighborhood economic viability; low childhood stress; access to health care; access to mental health care; community-based interventions; restricted access to alcohol and other drugs including restrictive laws and excise taxes; safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods; meaningful youth engagement opportunities; local policies and practices that support healthy norms and child-youth programs; positive connection to adults.<sup>1</sup>

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Youth often overestimate peer substance use. Youth lack prosocial community activities and interactions with peers.	1. Chances and Services for Youth tobacco prevention youth programming Catch My Breath anti vaping program, Big Brothers Big Sister program.  2. Too Good for Drugs prevention programming by MHAWCI and CASY  3. Prevention programs and counselors at each school	Youth and parent understanding of ramifications of substance use by youth.  2. Availability of organized after school programming and activities.  3. Transportation and funding relating to participation
2. Access (or knowledge of access) to prevention and	1. Community Mental Health Center (Hamilton Center) and	1. Lack of intervention and treatment resources for youth and

<sup>1</sup>Risk and protective factors extracted from IUPUI Center for Health Policy Community Conditions Favorable for Substance Use, April 2018.

<p>intervention is limited in rural communities.</p>	<p>other mental health and SUD treatment providers</p> <p>2. E-Intervention</p> <p>3.Recovery Cafe</p>	<p>lack of treatment and intervention for gateway use or before stage 4 intervention</p> <p>2. Lack of resources for law enforcement lead treatment or intervention/lack of officer CIT training/lack of treatment resources for individuals who are incarcerated</p> <p>3. Transportation and funding relating to participation in intervention and treatment. Lack of treatment that encompasses the whole family.</p>
<p>3.Generational substance abuse within families and stigma related to generational SUD and co-occurring mental health conditions</p>	<p>1. Community Mental Health Center (Hamilton Center) and other mental health and SUD treatment providers.</p> <p>2. School corporations with school supported substance use education.</p> <p>3. Faith based organizations</p>	<p>1. Poverty and transportation-lack of knowledge and ability to access resources</p> <p>2. Family based trauma and experience. Stigma</p> <p>3. Availability of awareness and information relating to substance abuse.</p>
<p><b>Protective Factors</b></p>	<p><b>Resources/Assets</b></p>	<p><b>Limitations/Gaps</b></p>
<p>1.Schools offer youth opportunities and rewards for prosocial involvement.</p>	<p>1.Prevention and prosocial programs are available at school</p> <p>2.Robust school counseling programs</p> <p>3.CASY, MHAWCI, UWWV, FCRC and other organization s provide extra prevention programming in schools</p>	<p>1.Access limitations to afterschool and extracurricular events</p> <p>2.Difficulty in engaging family in afterschool events</p> <p>3.Students have low commitment to school</p>
<p>2.Families offer youth opportunities and rewards for prosocial involvement.</p>	<p>1.Faith based opportunities for families in the community</p> <p>2.Recreational opportunities for families in the community</p> <p>3. Adult and family-oriented awareness programming and information from Purdue Extension, CASY, MHAWCI</p>	<p>1.Outside of faith-based activities it is difficult to find family activities</p> <p>2.Lack of interest or awareness of alternative activities</p> <p>3.Lack of adult awareness of substance use, prevention, and intervention and the consequences of substance use</p>

<p>3. The community has social supports available.</p>	<p>1. Sullivan County has several social service agencies in the county.</p> <p>2. There is collaboration between the social service agencies.</p> <p>3. Social Service agencies provide a wide range of services for those in need.</p>	<p>1. Transportation and access to agencies is difficult in rural areas.</p> <p>2. Some resources such as housing and counseling services have waiting lists.</p> <p>3. Documentation to receive services is difficult for some individuals and may limit their ability to receive resources. Justice involved individuals may not qualify for some services or social supports.</p>
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### III. Making A Community Action Plan

*Now that you have completed a community assessment and have identified the risk and protective factors that exist, you can develop a plan of action. The Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) is a systematic and community-driven gathering, analysis, and reporting of community-level indicators for the purpose of identifying and addressing local substance use problems.*

Step 1: Create problem statements, and ensure problems statements are in line with statutory requirements

Step 2: Ensure your problem statements are evidence-informed, then prioritize

Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each

Step 4: Prioritize your list, and develop SMART goal statements for each

Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

#### Step 1: Create + Categorize Problem Statements

*Create problem statements as they relate to each of the identified risk factors.*

Risk Factors	Problem Statement(s)
<p>1. Youth often overestimate peer substance use. Youth lack prosocial community activities and interactions with peers.</p>	<p>1. There is a lack of community activities for youth outside of school, sports, or faith-based organizations.</p> <p>2. Adults express an attitude of acceptance and /or lack education regarding youth using substances in an illegal manner.</p> <p>3. Lack of access, knowledge, commitment and engagement of activities makes it difficult for youth and their families to access community pro-social activities for youth.</p>
<p>2. Access (or knowledge of access) to substance use disorder prevention, and mental health conditions is limited for youth and adults in rural communities.</p>	<p>1. Education and awareness of substance use disorder and co-occurring mental health conditions in Sullivan County is lacking.</p> <p>2. Recovery, counseling, law enforcement led treatment, referral for treatment and education services for individuals and families with substance abuse disorder and co-occurring mental health conditions are limited in Sullivan County. There is a need to increase the communication between service organizations, schools, and law</p>

	<p>enforcement/first responders regarding referrals and opportunities to address needs.</p> <p>3. There is a lack of resources for law enforcement lead treatment or intervention/lack of officer CIT training/lack of treatment resources for individuals who are incarcerated</p>
<p>3. Generational substance abuse within families and stigma related to generational SUD and co-occurring mental health conditions</p>	<p>1. Adults and youth in Sullivan County abuse substances including, but not limited to, alcohol, methamphetamine, prescription drugs, marijuana, and nicotine/vaping products.</p> <p>2. Adults and youth underappreciate the causes, ramifications and consequences (short and long term) of substance abuse.</p> <p>3. Poverty, transportation, lack of alternative activities and other accessibility issues contribute to substance abuse by youth and adults.</p>

**Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements**

*Identify your top three problem statements using local or state data. Ensure that there is a problem statement for each co-equal funding category (e.g., prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities).*

Problem Statements	Data That Establishes Problem	Data Source
<p>1. Lack of access, knowledge, commitment and engagement of activities makes it difficult for youth and their families to access community pro-social activities for youth.</p>	<p>INYS Sullivan County Data Community: Rewards for prosocial involvement Low protection 8<sup>th</sup> grade-65.7 10<sup>th</sup> grade-69.1 12<sup>th</sup> grade-66.7 INYS Sullivan County Data Peer-individual: Interaction with prosocial peers Low protection 8<sup>th</sup> grade-51.0 10<sup>th</sup> grade- 59.7 12<sup>th</sup> grade-73.1</p> <p>Social Vulnerability Index for Sullivan County- 0.8791 (1 being the highest possible score)</p>	<p>Indiana Youth Survey (INYS) Sullivan County (2022 data)</p> <p>Indiana Youth Kids Count Data Dashboard (2023)</p>
<p>2. Recovery, counseling, law enforcement led treatment, referral for treatment and</p>	<p>Sullivan County ratio of mental health providers to individuals- 1871 to 1</p>	<p>Indiana Youth Kids Count Data Dashboard (2023)</p>

<p>education services for individuals and families with substance abuse disorder and co-occurring mental health conditions are limited in Sullivan County. There is a need to increase the communication between service organizations, schools, and law enforcement/first responders regarding referrals and opportunities to address needs.</p>	<p>Sullivan County School Counselors to students- 381 to 157 Children in need of services (CHINS) court cases</p> <p>32 substance abuse primary diagnosis  6- SA diagnosis with alcohol primary  20- SA diagnosis with non alcohol primary  1-dual diagnosis with alcohol primary  5- dual diagnosis with non-alcohol primary</p> <p>Count of Patients Receiving Both Addiction Treatment and Mental Health Services- 139  Count of Adults Provided Addiction Treatment- 198  Count of Youth Provided Addiction Treatment- 3</p> <p>Sullivan  Alcohol 62  Stimulant 58  Cannabis 46  Opioid 16  Other 12  Total 194</p> <p>The Ruth House accepted 50 women into their substance abuse treatment living facility in 2020.</p>	<p>Hamilton Center data for Sullivan LCC (2022)</p> <p>Peggy Poe (2020) admission data for the Ruth House</p>
<p>3. Adults and youth underappreciate the causes, ramifications and consequences (short and long term) of substance abuse.</p>	<p>27 Juvenile Delinquency Infractions  12 Juvenile Status Infractions  In-school suspensions-4.5%  Out of school suspensions-5.2%  (STATE AVERAGE: In-School Suspensions: 4.3%; Out-of-School Suspensions: 6.6%; Expelled: 0.2%)</p> <p>CRAFFT Scores with 2+ positive responses  Age 12-4.5  Age 13-3.2  Age 14-3.3</p>	<p>Indiana Youth Kids Count Data Dashboard (2023)</p> <p>Indiana Youth Survey (INYS) Sullivan County data (2022).</p>

	<p>Age 15-8.0  Age 16-9.7  Age 17-10.6  Youth with parents who have been incarcerated:  7<sup>th</sup> grade-23.9  8<sup>th</sup> grade-20.6  9<sup>th</sup> grade- 28.3  10<sup>th</sup> grade-30.1  11<sup>th</sup> grade-20.0  12<sup>th</sup> grade-21.9</p> <p>47.9% of arrest in Sullivan County were due to drugs  139 individuals were arrested for drugs.  Meth- 58  Alcohol- 45  Paraphernalia- 28  Marijuana- 25  Controlled Substance- 21  Other- 7  Cocaine- 2</p> <p>58 vaping devices were confiscated in Sullivan County Schools as of January 2022. Tickets for tobacco use are issued to student per the Southwest School Corporation Policy by the Student Resource Officer (Sullivan County Schools, 2021-2022).</p> <p>The cost to house an inmate in the Sullivan County Jail is \$37.50.  The capacity of the Sullivan County Jail is 54 inmates; this causes the County to send inmates out of county when the number of inmates exceeds 54. In 2021, this cost was \$384,750.00.</p> <p>20% of all driving deaths from 2015-2019 were related to alcohol in Sullivan County</p>	<p>Indiana MPH dashboard  Sullivan County (2022)</p> <p>Sullivan County Schools (2022)</p> <p>Sullivan County Sheriff's Department, (2021).</p> <p>Indiana University Indiana Prevention Center Data, (2018, 2020).</p>
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### Step 3: Brainstorm

*Consider the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that were identified for each risk factor, and list what actions can be taken for each identified problem statement.*

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
<p>1. Lack of access, knowledge, commitment and engagement of activities makes it difficult for youth and their families to access community pro-social activities for youth.</p>	<p>1. Support and fund evidence based alternative activities.</p> <p>2. Support and fund initiatives and activities that promote pro-social activities for youth and families.</p> <p>3. Support and share events and activities that increase community-based awareness that address substance abuse.</p>
<p>2.. Recovery, counseling, law enforcement led treatment, referral for treatment and education services for individuals and families with substance abuse disorder and co-occurring mental health conditions are limited in Sullivan County. There is a need to increase the communication between service organizations, schools, and law enforcement/first responders regarding referrals and opportunities to address needs.</p>	<p>1. Support intervention and counseling initiatives with increased funding opportunities for these services.</p> <p>2. Support and share events and activities that increase community-based awareness that address substance abuse.</p> <p>3. Increase and promote shared communication between referral sources and treatment providers using a variety of different communication methods.</p>
<p>3. Adults and youth underappreciate the causes, ramifications and consequences (short and long term) of substance abuse.</p>	<p>1. Address the need to support substance abuse programming that increases resistance skills for youth and adults.</p> <p>2. Support Justice and Law Enforcement equipment and training that address offenders who have alcohol and drug abuse as a primary or secondary reason for arrest.</p> <p>3. Support intervention and treatment initiatives that increase the availability of assessments, treatment, counseling support and after care services.</p>

### Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements

*For each problem statement, prioritize your list of what can be done. Choose your top two actions for each. Then, develop goal statements that demonstrate what change you hope to achieve and by when you hope to achieve it.*

<b>Problem Statement #1</b> Lack of access, knowledge, commitment and engagement of activities makes it difficult for youth and their families to access community pro-social activities for youth.	
Goal 1 The number of youth and adults who engage in community prosocial activities that prevent substance misuse will increase by 2% over the next year. This would include evidence based alternative events.	
Goal 2 The LCC will work to increase information dissemination regarding prosocial activities that prevent substance abuse by using information sharing between members and creating a social media site to share information with the community. This will be monitored for success using analytics that monitor engagement and tracking attendance at events.	
<b>Problem Statement #2</b> Recovery, counseling, law enforcement led treatment, referral for treatment and education services for individuals and families with substance abuse disorder and co-occurring mental health conditions are limited in Sullivan County. There is a need to increase the communication between service organizations, schools, and law enforcement/first responders regarding referrals and opportunities to address needs.	
Goal 1 The number of youth and adults seeking treatment and intervention options for substance abuse disorder and co-occurring mental health conditions will increase 5% over the next year.	
Goal 2 The LCC will work to increase LCC participation by inviting new and inactive members to meetings. The LCC will encourage collaborations between members and the community to increase referrals by 5% to treatment and resources in the community over the next year.	
<b>Problem Statement #3</b> Adults and youth underappreciate the causes, ramifications and consequences (short and long term) of substance abuse.	
Goal 1 The number of youth who participate in evidence based substance abuse awareness programs/prevention awareness will increase by 5% over the next year.	
Goal 2 The LCC will support programs that increase the amount of controlled or illegal substances seized by law enforcement agencies or anonymously disposed of by community members by 5% over the next year.	

### **Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals**

*For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each.*

<b>Problem Statement #1</b>	<b>Steps</b>
Goal 1 The number of youth and adults who engage in community prosocial activities that prevent substance misuse will increase by 2% over the next year. This would include evidence based alternative events.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Financially support community events and activities for youth and families that prevent substance misuse</li> <li>2. Financially support events that are alternative events for families and youth.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Provide information dissemination about community events that are occurring.</li> </ol>
<p>Goal 2 The LCC will work to increase information dissemination regarding prosocial activities that prevent substance abuse by using information sharing between members and creating a social media site to share information with the community. This will be monitored for success using analytics that monitor engagement and tracking attendance at events.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create a system for LCC members and community members to share information regarding community events that prevent substance abuse.</li> <li>2. Share events and information dissemination on social media.</li> <li>3. Monitor engagement as well as analytics and respond accordingly with increased or decreasing postings</li> </ol>
<b>Problem Statement #2</b>	<b>Steps</b>
<p>Goal 1 The number of youth and adults seeking treatment and intervention options for substance abuse disorder and co-occurring mental health conditions will increase 5% over the next year.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the provision of increased substance abuse awareness and mental health wellness activities.</li> <li>2. Support and fund treatment and intervention activities as well as activities that connect individuals to treatment and intervention</li> <li>3. Fund justice services that support intervention and treatment for adults that engage in the use of illegal substances.</li> </ol>
<p>Goal 2 The LCC will work to increase LCC participation by inviting new and inactive members to meetings. The LCC will encourage collaborations between members and the community to increase referrals by 5% to treatment and resources in the community over the next year.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support current members inviting new individuals to meetings. Encourage reaching out to inactive members.</li> <li>2. Promote community collaboration by supporting and funding programs that include collaborations to prevent or treat substance misuse.</li> <li>3. Promote community collaborations by supporting and funding for programs that increase referrals to treatment or resources.</li> </ol>
<b>Problem Statement #3</b>	<b>Steps</b>

<p>Goal 1 The number of youth who participate in evidence based substance abuse awareness programs/prevention awareness will increase by 5% over the next year.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support and fund evidence-based prevention programming for youth.</li> <li>2. Support and fund programs that identify at risk youth and youth with other mental health risk factors.</li> <li>3. Support and fund prevention programs that educate and address the ramifications of substance abuse.</li> </ol>
<p>Goal 2 The LCC will support programs that increase the amount of controlled or illegal substances seized by law enforcement agencies or anonymously disposed of by community members by 5% over the next year.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support and fund law enforcement efforts to remove controlled substances from the community</li> <li>2. Support and fund activities such as drug take back day and drug kiosks that promote drug disposal.</li> <li>3. Support and fund information dissemination regarding the importance of removing controlled and illegal substances in the community.</li> </ol>

#### IV. Fund Document

The fund document allows the LCC to provide finances available to the coalition at the beginning of the year. The fund document gauges an LCC's fiscal wellness to empower their implementation of growth within their community. The fund document also ensures LCCs meet the statutory requirement of funding programs within the three categories of (1) Prevention/Education, (2) Treatment/Intervention, and (3) Criminal Justice Services and Activities (IC 5-2-11-5).

Funding Profile		
<b>1</b>	Amount deposited into the County DFC Fund from fees collected last year:	\$20,858
<b>2</b>	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	\$1,679
<b>3</b>	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):	\$22,537
<b>4</b>	Amount of funds granted last year:	\$26,870
Additional Funding Sources (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00)		
<b>A</b>	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):	\$0.00
<b>B</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):	\$125,000
<b>C</b>	Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA):	\$0.00
<b>D</b>	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP):	\$0.00
<b>E</b>	Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH):	\$0.00
<b>F</b>	Indiana Department of Education (DOE):	\$0.00
<b>G</b>	Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA):	\$0.00

<b>H</b>	Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):	\$0.00
<b>I</b>	Local entities:	\$0.00
<b>J</b>	Other:	\$0.00
<b>Categorical Funding Allocations</b>		
Prevention/Education: \$7,334	Intervention/Treatment: \$7,334	Justice Services: \$7334
<b>Funding allotted to Administrative costs:</b>		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Coordinator compensation		\$0
Office supplies- copying, staples, pen, pencils, paperclips		\$535
<b>Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:</b>		
<b>Problem Statement #1</b>	<b>Problem Statement #2</b>	<b>Problem Statement #3</b>
Goal 1: \$3,667	Goal 1: \$3,667	Goal 1: \$3,667
Goal 2: \$3,667	Goal 2: \$3,667	Goal 2: \$3,667